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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXIX.

**Notes on CHLAMYDAE with descriptions of a few
new forms.**

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The new arrangement of my material in this group shows a number of interesting new forms. For the benefit of any one who may work on this family I will detail a method of mounting which is effective; easy inspection of the antennae and prosternum is necessary, so that I am prone to mount all, except very small species, on fine japanned steel pins. Place the specimen to be mounted in a weak solution of ammonia and water (Wenzel's method), if it is glued on a card, as is often the case, by the time it bobs to the surface it is usually ready to handle. Remove with small forceps onto blotting paper, brush off any stray dirt, and when dry turn face down, and with pinning forceps run a pin through into the blotter, still holding the forceps, raise the pin and insect, and place on the edge of a small block of paper and run the pin through to the desired height. Usually I hardly touch the specimen with my fingers, only sometimes steadying it. If I have several of one species one may have the antennae exposed, in which case I brush it out to show or mount one on a piece of card. If only one specimen is at hand it requires patience to get the antenna out of its groove; the specimen should be left longer in the softening bath and the visible moisture be allowed to dry off on the paper; my usual way is then to take the specimen between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand upside down and head out-

wards and so held that the anterior edge of the thorax is supported by the finger, then with a fine needle pry the head out of the thoracic cavity; if the specimen is rightly held the necessary pressure to accomplish this comes against the forefinger and does not loosen the thorax, when the head starts, the antennae come out and are easily spread, the specimen with displayed antennae may be conveniently indicated in the collection by a small square of colored paper.

The characteristic hump and median sulcus of the thorax presents great variety of shapes and sizes; a common feature is to have the thorax cut away behind, leaving the upper edge more or less carinate; this cutting away is spoken of as being declivous behind, and in very many forms the part next the sulcus and some of the hump anteriorly is more or less colored or darkened so that the thorax appears spotted. The base of the declivity runs around the hump more or less plainly to the front and forms the basal sulcus. The sculpture of the elytra (aside from the punctures) consists primarily of four lines or costae, a sutural, median, humeral and sublateral. From being entire, they vary to wholly absent, but in a great majority of cases they are more or less present, though broken or divided or varied by humps, tubercles or ridges. The most constant and important appear to be the median and humeral, especially the latter. The shape of the prosternum presents great differences and should be carefully compared.

In the Entomologist for 1904, p. 198, Mr. Jacoby describes *Chlamys seminigra*. Mr. C. J. Gahan kindly writes me that the type (in British Museum) is a female, Mr. Jacoby speaks of other specimens in the Donckier collection. These are before me, three ♂'s, seven ♀'s, the epistome of the ♂ is profoundly excavate while the head is hardly enlarged beyond that of *Chlamys*, the species probably will have to go into a new genus, but for the present it may be put with *Pseudochlamys*.

Among the specimens in the second Jacoby collection labelled *nodosa* Klug. from British Guiana, is a very fine example of *C. chevrolatii* Fauv. It is larger than the *nodosa*,

more shining, with sulcus of the thorax much dilated anteriorly.

In Proc. Zool. Soc., 1901, Mr. Jacoby describes *C. insularis* from Haiti. He had previously used this name for a Central American form, Biolog., p. 78. So for the former I would suggest the name *haitiensis*.

C. boliviana Jac. has at the rear of the thorax on the crest of the declivity four obsolete tubercles, in a semicircle, analagous to *deyrollei* Jac. or *kermes* Lac. The rear of the thorax is obsoletely toothed, approaching *amazonica* Jac. and *humeralis* Bow. A form which at present I regard as a variety of *boliviana*, occurs in which the elytra have a narrow, transverse yellow fascia from shoulder to shoulder, the front edge of the fascia just taking in the scutel. This variety is from Cochahamba, Bolivia.

The types of all the new species described in this paper are in my collection.

***Pseudochlamys* ? *rufescens* nov. sp.** Rufous, with here and there darker clouds. Head very large, flat, with great mandibles, thorax very thickly and finely punctured, with a rounded hump, median sulcus very faint but discernible behind, where it is bordered by two dark clouds after the manner of many *Chlamys*, suture smooth, prosternum wide, very abruptly narrowed, at about the anterior third, remaining two-thirds a little less narrow and parallel; length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Type.—One ♂: St. Catherine, Brazil.

My only example of *P. megalostomoides* Lac. is a ♀, so I have no opportunity to compare the characteristics of the ♂, but the epistome of *rufescens* seems hardly sufficiently excavated to bring it into this genus, the excavation is smooth and slightly concave, not "cavernous," the margins slightly thickened and the angles prolonged, the scape of the antennae is much thickened at the end and somewhat angularly prolonged inward. The hump of the thorax is very large at its base and occupies nearly the whole width of the thorax. The elytra show faint elevated lines in the usual places, with faint connections and tubercles here and there, the most prominent of the former is ante-median, a little to the side. There is a very moderate tubercle at the middle of the base,

and the apical region shows a good many broken and one fairly marked sutural ridge. The elytra are somewhat compressed laterally behind the shoulders, pygidium coarsely rugosely punctate with a faint median line, pectus and thighs with a dark spot.

Diaspis apicicollis nov. sp. Bronzed, thorax greenish; elytra coppery brassy, becoming dark behind; labrum and antennae dark fulvous; thorax elevated behind into a high peak which is bent backward at its apex; sulcus well marked behind and at apex of hump, becoming obsolete in front; metascutellum very plain; elytra narrow behind with a very strong oblique ridge from the humerus almost to the suture, which is dentate; prosternum broad, very moderately compressed and obtuse behind; length 3.5 mm.

Type.—One ♂; Toledo District, Br. Honduras (Peck).

Head finely punctate, with a fine line on the vertex, thorax rather smooth and dull, with scattered fine punctures which gradually become thick and large, going up the sides of the hump, which is well limited at the sides and behind by a smooth basal sulcus, which is continued towards the front by a shallow depression vaguely colored greenish. The hump has the appearance of being pulled back, with the apex bent back so that it is on a line with the rear edge of the thorax. Elytra are sparsely punctate, more closely behind, the oblique ridge running very strongly to about the middle of the suture; it is joined, or nearly so, by two lines from the base, one sutural, the other basal median. Between these two short lines is formed a deep pit which shows brassy bronze, including the scutellar region; the oblique ridge forms the forward edge of an oblique constriction; the usual elevated lines show faintly at the rear as two or three costiform tubercles and the punctures become obsoletely reticulated; pygidium punctate, uneven, with a faint median line.

As a matter of convenience I prefer to retain the old name *Diaspis* aside from Mr. Schaeffer's paper in the Brooklyn Bulletin.

The noticeable features are the thoracic hump, the oblique ridge and the coloration.

Chlamys rugicollis nov. sp. Quadrate, above bluish-green, cyaneous shining; below and legs purple, insides of femora more or less cupreous, pygidium cupreous, antennae, except the first joint, the mouth parts and tarsi, flavous; thorax coarsely punctate, rugose on the hump, which is large and rounded, deeply divided by a wide sulcus which nearly attains the anterior margin, a well marked lateral tubercle and also one on the side of the hump near the tip; pygidium moderately closely punctate and with a fine median carina; prosternum very abruptly narrowed at about the anterior quarter to almost a knife edge; length 5-5½ mm.

Type.—♂; Jatahy Goyaz, Brazil, two ♂'s, one ♀, three examples.

Head of ♂ with front and vertex channelled, more or less cupreous, particularly the epistome, ♀ not as bright and the lower part of the channel not as obvious, surface punctate, antennae with the scape more or less cyaneous, the second joint rounded, the third and following transverse and dilated, punctuation of the thorax coarse and thick with a tendency to become strigose, especially on the hump, at the sides, and behind; the hump well elevated, reticulated punctate strigose, the ridges limiting the sulcus, branch obsoletely at the vertex and flow down over the subsidiary side tubercle, the sulcus itself is closely rugosely punctate; the elytra are hardly compressed behind the shoulders, rather coarsely reticulate punctate in the intervals, especially at the sides and behind and with very strongly raised costae as follows: a sutural which curves outward, and then inward nearly to the suture at the middle where it curves outward again and joins the median (somewhat like *surinamensis* Jac.), the median runs parallel to the sutural, then continues to apex, where it ends in a costiform tubercle. There are about two short transverse connections to the sutural and humeral near the middle, the humeral and subhumeral both form costiform tubercles near the apex, the subhumeral and median have a marked tendency to join in a loop at the apex. There is also a small tubercle at the basal end of the sutural costa—mesosternum hair.

Belongs to Lacordaire's Group 7.

Chlamys truncatus nov. sp. Elongate, opaque, head dark, thorax coppery bronze, elytra opaque brownish-black tinged with purple, end of the body squarely truncate, the truncation of the elytra bronzed, abdomen brown opaque, body beneath of the latter color; antennae, except the end, labrum and tarsi, fulvous; prosternum with sides parallel at its front, then gradually narrowed to middle, the rear half a parallel edge, length 3.5 mm.

Type.—♀; Cochabamba, Bolivia, two ♀ specimens.

Head thickly and rugosely punctate, antennae with second joint obconic, third stout and trigonate, remainder transverse, the last four or five joints dark, thorax with rather coarse punctures, not thick, hump large, declivous and well defined at the base, rather deeply divided by the median sulcus, which has a deep pit at the apex of the hump, and then is continued broadly to nearly the anterior margin. Each side of the middle is divided by two irregular transverse ridges which pass down to the sides. There are two lateral tubercles, and the rear edge is prolonged and sharply notched behind. The elytra have the usual sutural and median lines, the others being broken. The entire surface is reticulate, becoming coarser at the apex. The edge of the truncation is marked on each side by two sharp, prominent tubercles, one sutural and the other median; suture finely dentate, pygidium punctate, obsoletely tricarinate, body beneath coarsely reticulate.

The peculiar coloration and truncate elytra will distinguish this form; belongs in Lacordaire's Group 7.

Chlamys carinipennis nov. sp. Elongate, shining brown, body below, black, hump of the thorax darkened, its anterior apex deeply bilobed and elevated into two sharp fan-shaped carinae; elytra with the usual lines more or less abnormally elevated into sharp carinae, apex abruptly truncate, suture smooth or nearly so, prosternum strongly margined with sides at first parallel, then abruptly narrowed to a trifle beyond the middle, then gradually enlarged again to an obtuse end, thus presenting a definite constriction at the middle; length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type.—One ♂; Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Head thickly punctate, the vertex with two small tubercles, somewhat like *occipitalis* Lac., only not so prominent, antennae with 2d joint stout, obconic, 3d stout, trigonate, re-

mainder transverse, the ends darkened, thorax polished, finely, sparsely punctate, becoming coarse and thick on the apex of the hump, which is strongly raised and sharply declivous and deeply cleft by the median sulcus. The apex is thrown forward so as to project beyond the head, and compressed, forming on each side a smooth, thin, sharp divergent fan-shaped edge. The margin of the sulcus to the rear shows as strongly raised into a supplemental ridge, which gradually disappears on the sides. The rear edge shows two small tubercles in front of the scutel, lateral tubercle not very prominent. The elytral punctures are sparse and fine in front, coarser behind. The elytral lines are strongly raised, leaving deep pits in the intervals, the sutural, median and humeral unite in forming a rather thick elevation about the middle. These lines are continued to the truncation and end in two strong tubercles placed on either side of the middle of the edge of the truncation, the pygidium shows a broad smooth line, carinate behind, deeply longitudinally foveate, on either side at the bottom, the sides of the abdomen and body are somewhat brown next the elytra, remainder opaque black, legs brown, thighs darker.

Belongs in Lacordaire's Group 7 next *truncatus* nov. sp.

Chlamys rotundus nov. sp. Rounded ovate, like *cistella* Germ. uniform brassy bronze with labrum and antennae? (broken type) joints 2-11 dark fulvous, thoracic hump very moderate, rounded declivous behind and like *cistella* closely and rather rugosely punctate at apex, median sulcus hardly visible anteriorly, very moderate behind; elytra sparsely punctate, becoming reticulate at rear, the sutural costa plain as far as middle, the humeral faintly traceable to apex, the others difficult to trace and more or less broken; pygidium sparsely finely punctate, faintly quadrately impressed, median carina fine, under side and legs tinged with dusky, prosternum (viewed from front) drawn gradually to a fine point at posterior two-thirds: length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type.—One ♀; Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Head lightly punctulate with a fine groove on the vertex, the punctuation of the thorax is mixed coarse and fine; there is a moderate but plain lateral tubercle, the lateral sulcus is well marked at the side, where it passes under a small tuber-

cle which forms the side of the hump (seen from the side behind), the apex of the hump is finely rugose, sides of abdomen with a large though not particularly prominent tubercle, suture dentate. The brassy color and shape will aid in identifying this, should be placed next *unicolor* Jac. (type in my collection).

Chlamys spinicollis nov. sp. Quadrate, cyaneous bronzed, head (antennae?), sides of the thorax and two spots in front, whole body beneath except parts of meso- and metasternum bright orange-fulvous; thorax with a six spined hump (three on each side) and each elytra with about twelve strong spinous tubercles, suture dentate, prosternum very narrow in front and becoming carinate behind, almost tuberculiform in front when looked at from side; length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type.—One ♀; Jatahy, Goyaz Prov., Brazil.

Head finely punctate, with a small mark at the vertex, antennae with 2d joint short, 3d a trifle longer, cylindrical, 4th and 5th transverse (rest missing), thorax finely and closely punctulate, hump divided by a deep wide median sulcus obsolete in front, and each side divided again transversely, the effect being three tubercles on each side, of which the two along the middle are much the stronger and form obtuse spines, the hump proper is green bronze, and this color is continued by the median sulcus and an arm on either side to the anterior margin, forming two triangular fulvous spots in front; the punctuation of the elytral intervals is coarse and rather regular, finer behind, each elytra has the following tubercles: a strong basal sutural, a smaller immediately behind, a large basal median, a small double humeral, a strong transverse lateral median and about seven scattered equally between the middle and apex, the apical sutural being perhaps the most prominent, the two basal and the transverse are the most marked, pygidium thickly finely and somewhat strongly punctate with a smooth median line; body beneath thickly, legs more finely and sparsely punctate.

The color and spiny appearance easily separate this form, which I place near *spinosa* Koll.

Chlamys goyazensis nov. sp. Quadrate cylindrical, dull brown, thorax with a strong raised hump covered with tuberos asperities, sulcus almost entire, deep, smooth and widening in front from about

the middle, lateral tubercle well marked, elytra slightly constricted at middle, intervals thickly punctate, each elytron with about fourteen spinous tubercles; pygidium quadrate, impressed, tricarinate, the side carinae arcuate and broken; prosternum rather narrow in front, slowly increased to an obtuse point, so as to appear sulcate, all the tibiae dentate within; length 4-4½ mm.

Type.—♂; Jatahy, Goyaz; one ♂, two ♀ specimens.

Head rather sparsely punctate, antennae stout, 2d joint obconic trigonate, 3d joint shorter than 2d, trigonate, closely applied to the next, 4-11 strongly transverse, thorax thickly finely punctulate, irrorated here and there with darker clouds, noticeably so on either side of the median sulcus behind, basal sulcus well marked by a deep and rather smooth groove. The most noticeable tubercles of the hump are four placed anteriorly near the median sulcus, one above the other on the anterior declivity: the median sulcus behind these is edged with a uniform row of small smooth tubercles; anteriorly at the side is a costiform tubercle (seen from behind); of the elytral tuberosities there are on each elytra two at the base, a sutural and median, then there are a series of five much smaller elevations occupying the median belt, four of which are arranged in a transverse line in the middle; the apical portion is occupied by seven or eight strong spinous tubercles, one being sutural post median and a group of three arranged triangularly at the apex, these last being the longest of all. The usual elytral lines are faintly traceable between the tubercles, suture finely dentate, abdomen coarsely punctate, sides obsoletely bituberculate.

I place this species near *schottii* Lac. The dentate tibiae easily separate it.

Chlamys sumichrasti nov. sp. Chestnut brown with a reddish tinge to the thorax, the punctuation slightly darker, especially on the elytra, antennae dark at tip, thorax with a strong conical rounded hump (somewhat like *natteri* Koll.); sulcus entire though not deep; elytra impressed with rather large brown punctures, the usual lines almost obliterated, the humeral showing best, and ending in a small costiform tubercle; the other elevations are small, the scutellar region is depressed and darker in color; suture dentate in almost its whole length; carina of pygidium obsolete; prosternum obliquely narrowed

to a little more than anterior third, then parallel to obtuse; apex margined, channeled and with a line of punctures; length 4 mm.

Type.—Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Sumichrast): formerly in the collection of G. D. Smith, of Cambridge, Mass., and labelled with the above name by the late G. R. Crotch.

Form is subquadrate, compressed behind the humerus, 2d joint of antennae rounded, 3d short and trigonate, the punctuation of the thorax is thick and fine, becoming coarse and rugose on the tip of the hump and edges of the sulcus, which widens at the anterior apex and is marked on either side by the usual ridges; the common lateral tubercle is only indicated by a very faint swelling, the sides of the hump are marked by darker clouds, and abruptly declivous, the markings of the elytra are vague, though viewed from behind a little to one side, the humeral ridge shows up plainly, while there are plenty of small tubercles and fragments of lines, nothing marked to catch the eye, body beneath coarsely reticulate; somewhat resembles in appearance a very small specimen of *discipennis* Jac. without the thoracic spots of that form; owing to the form of the thorax I place this provisionally in the *natteri* group though the usual elytral tubercles are wanting.

Among my material is a chestnut brown ♀ example from Maroni, Guiana, which I place provisionally as a var. of *schottii* Lac. It seems, however, to have many points of difference, a few more examples, especially ♀, are needed. Lacordaire speaks of an entirely reddish form of *schottii*, I have not seen any such, and all my examples are from Brazil or Amazons.

Chlamys plagiata nov. sp. Subquadrate, luteus, some spots on head and front of thorax and a large diamond-shaped spot taking in the hump of the thorax and extending beyond the middle of the elytra, velvety black, a little diluted at the rear end of the thoracic sulcus; pygidium with fine median carina and a deep lateral elongate foveae; prosternum gradually narrowed to about posterior two-thirds, then parallel to apex; length 3-3½ mm.

Type.—♂; Cochabamba, Bolivia; two ♂ and ♀ specimens.

Head with upper half black, except two spots on vertex, antennae with last four or five joints dark, 2d globular, 3d short cylindrical, 4th wider trigonate, thoracic punctures large, reticulate at summit, where the sulcus is much widened, the hump is rather conical, abruptly cut off in rear, well limited at the sides, and with the upper edge carinate, joining the sulcus, which is narrow behind and obsolete in front, elytra with larger punctures than the thorax, the dark area almost devoid of tubercles except one at the extreme rear and another at the extreme outside edge anteriorly, the usual lines are not well marked, but are indicated by fragments and small tubercles, of which latter there are three on the outside edge of the black patch, subbasal, median and subsutural (the first and last being the black tubercles above referred to) and about two or three around the apex, of which the sutural is the most noticeable, suture dentate, sides of abdomen with two obtuse tubercles, the body below is light colored, except the prosternum is dark.

Seems nearest to *dorsalis* Lac. which I have not seen. Easily separated by the light color with diamond shape dark spot.

Chlamys gounellei nov sp. Elongate; reddish rufous above, flavous below, last six joints of antennae black; thorax with a large rounded hump, obsoletely sulcate; elytra with the usual raised lines and everywhere coarsely reticulated; pygidium punctate, with fine median carina; prosternum rather narrow in front and gradually tapering to a sharp point at rear; length $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type.—♂; Jatahy, Goyaz, ♂ and ♀; also one example in the first Jacoby collection from Minaes Geraes, Brazil (Gounelle), ticketed with the above name which seems to be MSS.

Head thickly punctate, with a slight depression on the vertex, antennae with 2d joint short obconic, 3d the same length, trigonate, remainder transverse and dilated, thorax thickly and finely punctate, becoming coarser going up the hump, which is rather sharply declivous behind and limited at the sides; the sulcus is visible for nearly the whole length but is nowhere pronounced. The color of the thorax is flavous

with dark rufous clouds on either side of the sulcus behind, this color continuing more or less toward the front and showing several small spots at the side, of which the one at the side of the hump behind the middle is the most noticeable. The elytra are almost uniformly (except apex) rich dark reddish, the elevated lines showing as strong costae, the sutural and median being the most obvious casually and the latter extending nearly to the apex, and showing at its base a sharp prominent tubercle; the reticulation is everywhere plain and becomes coarser at the apex. Suture is dentate, the sides of the body are nearly parallel, and show only a very faint compression behind the shoulders. The body below is very finely punctured in great contrast to the upper surface.

Should be placed near *lacordairei* Jac., which it resembles in shape, but the dark color which shows on the elytra of that species as a spotted band entirely suffuses the elytra in *gounellei*.

Chlamys lutescens nov. sp. Stout, quadrate, luteous, rear of the thorax clouded with rufous-purple, and elytra with a common median rufous-purple spot and a vague cloud on either side, thoracic hump rounded, convex in front, declivous behind, with a row of about six tubercles set in a curve on the top edge of the declivity; median sulcus behind wide and shallow, obsolete in front, about eleven or twelve tubercles on each elytron, the most prominent being a median subbasal and a sutural apical; suture dentate; prosternum abruptly narrowed to about the middle, then narrow and parallel and thickly margined to obtuse end; length 5.5 mm.

Type.—♀: Jatahy Goyaz, Brazil; two ♀ specimens.

Head slightly convex, thickly punctate, antennae, rather long, 2d joint obconic, 3d and 4th elongate, slightly dilated, 5–11 transverse, thorax very thickly punctate with a well defined obtuse lateral tubercle, separated from the hump by the basal sulcus, which is fairly limited, and ends on the anterior face in a deep depression. The hump is shaped as in *deyrollei* Jac. and *kermes* Lac. *et al.*, *i. e.*, wide, convex in front, moderately declivous behind with a row of tubercles on the upper edge. The median sulcus is wide behind, feebly limited on the sides and passes between the two apical

tubercles, which are slightly curved backward at the apex. Beyond these it is defined by a slight ridge which spreads out over the front in the shape of about two faint lines on each side and gradually vanishes. The elytra are thickly and finely punctate somewhat compressed behind the shoulders, each side having tubercles as follows: a small subsutural, the median subbasal above mentioned, which is easily the largest of all, blunt and obtuse, a line of five or six obliquely from the humerus to the suture back of the middle, the apical above mentioned, which next to the basal is the most prominent, and about four other small ones scattered about between the oblique line and the apex; all of the tubercles of this line except the top one are rufous-purple, as are also some of the small ones at the rear, some of the punctures also are here and there purpled, pygidium very coarsely punctate, arranged in transverse lines, obsoletely carinate at bottom, sides of abdomen with a large swollen tubercle, body beneath coarsely reticulate.

I place this form near *kermes* Lac.

Chlamys aureopilosa nov. sp. Opaque black, head and anterior part of the thorax evidently, and remainder of the body above, sparingly clothed with short recumbent golden hairs, becoming sparse at apex; antennae, mouth parts and legs flavous with hind femora darker; thoracic hump very moderate (like *inconspicua* Jac.); median sulcus nearly entire; elytra with sutural and median lines plain and transversely connected at the middle; suture finely dentate; prosternum gradually narrowed to an obtuse point, exposed part of body beneath dull, very closely and coarsely punctate with very close appressed yellow hairs, obsolete at the rear; length 3 mm.

Type.—♂ (?); one example, "Mexique" (2 Jac. Coll.).

Much smaller and not as stout as the Brazillian *stygia* Lac., but with the yellow pubescence much more evident; as on the front of the thorax it is visible to the naked eye, 2d joint of the antennae is very stout, obconic and trigonate, 3d quite as stout but still obconic, trigonate, though closely approaching in size and appearance the remainder, which are dilated transverse, the punctuation of the thorax is largely obscured by the pubescence, but the tip and rear of the

hump are nearly bare and rugosely punctate, lateral tubercle plain, of the elytral lines the two above mentioned are by far the most prominent, the others being rather broken, the median shows a faint tubercle at either end, the apical being costiform, the punctuation has a tendency to become reticulate at the rear, the pygidium is coarsely pubescent with an obsolete median carina.

Should be placed near *stygia* Lac., and is easily distinguished among the Mexican forms by the golden pubescence.

Chlamys pilosicollis nov. sp. Elongate, opaque black, antennae (except last three joints), palpi and tarsi fulvous, anterior part of the head and thorax with very fine sparse yellow pubescence or setae, suture smooth; prosternum gradually narrowed to a fine point and punctate, with golden setae; length 3 mm.

Type.—♂; Costa Rica (P. Biolly), No. 206; three ♂ specimens.

Head closely and finely punctured, antennae with 2d joint stout, obconic, 3d and 4th rather elongate and slightly thickened triangularly, following transverse and dilated, thorax finely punctate, becoming rugose on the front and apex of the hump, which is rounded, well limited by the basal sulcus and with a well defined median sulcus which is obsolete before the anterior edge, lateral tubercle well marked, elytra quadrate, very slightly compressed behind the shoulders, the sutural and median lines plain, transversely connected at middle, the latter costiform at apex, the other lines traceable, but not marked and much broken, no tubercles of any prominence, pygidium thickly punctate, finely tricarinate, the lateral carinae more or less obsolete, body beneath coarsely reticulate, the metasternum with more or less golden setae, the front and middle femora are obsoletely rufous.

C. inconspicua Jac. closely resembles this species, but the yellow setae will serve to separate it; should be placed near *aureopilosa* supra.

Chlamys similis nov. sp. Opaque black, tinged with brown, antennae, except the tip, labrum, mouth parts and tarsi wholly, and anterior and middle legs partially, fulvous; thoracic hump rounded;

median sulcus nearly entire; elytra with sutural and median lines strong, emphasized by rather prominent tubercles or costiform ridges at both ends and the median transverse connection, suture smooth; prosternum evenly narrowed to a sharp point; length 3 mm.

Type.—♀; Costa Rica (P. Biolley); five ♀ specimens.

Head finely punctate, antennae short with 2d joint stout, round, 3d and 4th cylindrical, 5th very slightly dilated, 6–11 forming a compact club, thorax finely punctate, becoming coarse and rugose at tip of hump, which is moderate, rounded, well limited at base by the basal sulcus, an obtuse lateral tubercle and the side of the hump obsoletely swollen, the median sulcus is dilated at the apex and is nearly entire, the usual lines of the elytra are without special feature except as above stated, the form is rather elongate, square, very lightly compressed at the sides, pygidium with fine median carina.

Very similar in general appearance to *inconspicua* Jac., but much larger. By its antennae this form approximates *Exema*.

Chlamys humeralis nov. sp. Entirely opaque orange-yellow above and below, except that the mandibles, eyes, antenna joints 2–11, a round dot on the humerus, the tarsi, the end of the tibiae and all knees are black; thorax with two small teeth behind; elytra strongly punctured with about four raised lines, the sutural entire and slightly subtuberculate at the base,; suture dentate; prosternum long, gradually narrowed to middle, then nearly parallel to the obtuse end; length 4 mm.

Type.—♀; Cachabe, low c. XII, 96 (Rosenberg).

Head is thickly punctate, obsoletely channelled, antennae with 2d joint stout, obconic, 3d elongate triangular, somewhat dilated, remainder dilated, thorax thickly and evenly punctate and with a rounded hump, which is faintly sulcate, broadly so in front, but everywhere obsoletely and faint (best seen from above sideways); the elytral punctures are large and regularly placed in rows, the sutural and median lines are both sharply cariniform at the base; the former attains the suture at about the middle and so continues nearly to apex, the median is also entire and parallel to the last and at the end is obsoletely joined to the sublateral,

the other lines are semiobsolete. The usual median carina of the pygidium is obsolete.

Very close to *amazonica* Jac., but that species has only the antennae black, no other marks. The punctuation and lines of the elytra are very different and the prosternum differs in shape, *amazonica* being much more gradually narrowed from front to rear, both species have the small teeth on the thorax next the scutel.

***Chlamys serratifrons* nov. sp.** Flavous, with purplish clouds on the hump of the thorax and on the elytra, noticeably one behind the scutel, front of the head from the labrum back nearly to the anterior edge of thorax, deeply excavated, the upper part with the sides rounded to a sharp point at the rear, the apex of the point almost attaining the rear margin of the head, the entire edge sharply carinate, with three teeth on each side, the lowest and largest at the outer angle of the epistome, the other two at the canthus of the eye; rear half of the suture dentate, prosternum rather abruptly narrowed just before the half, then nearly parallel, channelled, margined and punctate to obtuse end; length 4.5 mm.

Type.—♂; Amazons, first Jacoby collection.

The antennae are rather long, the five lower joints rufous, the remainder black, the 2d joint very stout, rounded and obconic, 3d and 4th elongate, nearly equal and only slightly dilated, the excavation of the head is everywhere opaque, except the anterior angles, which are smooth polished, the teeth are sharp and slightly upcurved; beginning at the upper canthus of the eye, the excavation is narrowed by an angulated and curved line to the rear point, which almost attains the margin of the thorax. The thorax is covered with punctures which are coarse at the apex of the hump, which is large, rounded and rather sharply declivous, and sharply limited by the basal sulcus, the median sulcus is broad and well marked, obsolete in front, the front and rear declivities are colored with rufous clouds, the rear edge has two obtuse teeth over the scutellum, the elytra are strongly constricted at the sides behind the shoulders, depressed about the scutel and uneven with tubercles and ridges of which the most prominent are as follows: three sharp tubercles below the base, arranged transversely, a

rather strong ridge from the humerus obliquely to the middle, where it ends in a sharp tubercle near the suture. This tubercle has a costiform continuation parallel with the suture to the apex. The punctuation is fine and the depressed areas have a tendency to rufous coloring which is especially marked back of the scutel as in *scortillum* Lac.; pygidium coarsely and confluent punctate.

The one specimen before me was in the first Jacoby collection marked *pellucida* Klug. The excavate front is different from any other form known to me. *Coelocephala* Lac. has an excavate head, and *schottii* Koll. has its vertex excavate, but neither approaches the present form. I place this species for the present in Lacordaire's 16th group.

Chlamys jatahyensis nov. sp. Stout, head and thorax yellow (the latter sometimes spotted with black), the elytra velvety black with a silken gloss, having in certain side lights a greenish or purplish tinge, pygidium and abdomen yellow, rest of the body below and legs black, the latter obsoletely yellow spotted on the thighs; prosternum punctured, abruptly narrowed at the middle to a thin edge; length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Type.—♂; Jatahy, Goyaz; two ♂ and ♀ specimens.

Head thickly punctate, antennae short, 2d joint obconic, 3d and 4th about equal and cylindrical, very gradually enlarged, beginning with 5th, last five joints dark, thoracic hump very moderate, declivous behind, the edge forming a feeble crest which shows on its edge the beginnings of about three obsolete tubercles, like *echinata* Klug. only very feeble, the median sulcus is very feeble and becomes obsolete on the front; the basal sulcus is feeble and the lateral tubercle obsolete, the punctuation is almost uniform and dense over the entire surface, the thoracic spots vary in the two specimens, the ♂ has the following black spots, declivity of the hump on each side of the sulcus, triangular in shape, two series of three round dots each placed transversely, the middle one on the line of the sulcus and the rear one connected by a narrow line with the elytra; the ♀ shows only obsolete traces of about three or four of the round dots, the usual elytral lines are broken into a set of medium tubercles and

lines, of which the most prominent are a basal sutural, and another behind it, a basal median, a rather broken oblique line from the humerus to the middle, ending in a transverse tubercle directly behind the sutural, and two or three moderately prominent costiform ones at the apex, the intervals are strongly punctate, most prominently behind; the velvety appearance is most marked in the discal part, the suture is dentate, pygidium coarsely confluent punctate with a deep elongate lateral foveae.

I place this form near *venusta* Lac. Its colors are very marked and prominent.

Chlamys capitata nov. sp. Oblong quadrate, opaque black, head, antennae, mouth parts and legs rufous, a spot in the vertex and clouds on the legs brown, thorax thickly punctate, with a large side tubercle and deeply sulcate gibbosity, marked in front somewhat after the manner of *scrofa* Lac. Elytra rather sparsely and coarsely punctate, with broken elevated lines not prominent; pygidium tricarinate; prosternum wide in front, gradually compressed to a sharp point behind; length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type.—♂; Hā Lang (Lamey), China; two ♂ specimens.

Head slightly convex, shiny, punctate, a slight depression on the vertex occupied by a dark spot, antennae with 2d joint globular obconic, joints 3 and 4 elongate and cylindrical, club beginning with 5th joint and loosely articulate, transverse, thorax moderately punctate, gibbosity declivous behind at an angle of about thirty degrees, sulcate starting from the rear margin, narrow and rather vague, becoming wider and deeper to the apex, and then gradually fading away in front, its side ridges break at the apex and split into elevated lines, the median one becoming antelateral, looked at from behind the ridges show as two tubercles, the side of the gibbosity shows a moderate swelling, and there is a well defined lateral hump. Elytra with about the same lines as *setosa*, but not as well marked or as prominent, suture finely dentate in its posterior two-thirds, abdomen finely punctate with an ill-marked side tubercle, the three carinae of the pygidium are nearly entire, the lateral ones excurved at the top. The distinguishing features are the red head and structure of the antennae.

Chlamys hanoiensis nov. sp. Quadrate cuneate, bronzed, labrum, antennae, except apex, legs partially, two small spots on the rear edge of the head and a large spot on the front of the thorax, luteous, thorax very closely punctate (except sparser and finer on the luteous spot), strongly gibbose in the middle and faintly tuberosus at the side; elytra deeply punctate, the punctures arranged absolutely in rows on the disk, pygidium tricarinate; prosternum abruptly narrowed and compressed in its rear half; length $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. .

Type.—♀; Hanoi, Tonkin; one specimen.

Head nearly flat, rugosely punctate, antennae with 2d joint obconic and pointed within, 3d and 4th small cylindrical, remainder transverse, thorax with a strong gibbosity which is almost perpendicular in front, moderate behind, well marked about the base by the side sulcus, which shows as a smooth crease at the rear sides, the sides of the median sulcus begin as an obtuse ridge behind and rise to a small tubercle: then the depression becomes evident and well marked, and continues until it impinges upon the yellow spot in front; at the apex the side ridge forks and sends a small ridge to either side, which small ridge forms the tip of the side elevation, the lateral tubercle is obvious but not strong, the elytra show no scutellar ridge, only two minute tubercles. There are two good sized tubercles along the suture, the first median, the second apical and costiform; these are connected by a low smooth ridge, the antehumeral ridge is shown as a similar smooth line, connecting the tubercles, one basal, the second behind the shoulder, the others broken in the apical region. There are also broken remains of a subhumeral ridge ending in a well marked apical tubercle, the smooth connecting line shows best looked at sideways on the disk, median carina of the pygidium fine and sharp, abdominal side tubercle almost absent.

Chlamys yunnana nov. sp. Oblong quadrate, almost parallel, bronzed, slightly shining above, below with a faint blackish tint, antenna, except apex, labrum and tarsi, flavous; thorax with median sulcus almost entire, two divergent carinae on either side; a strong lateral tubercle; elytra with the usual lines much broken into fragments and tubercles; pygidium tricarinate, the lateral carinae obsolete at the lower ends; prosternum with sides parallel in anterior third,

abruptly narrowed in the middle third and compressed to a thin line in the rear third; length 3 mm.

Type.—♀; from Yunnan; three ♀ examples.

Front thickly, finely punctate, vertex slightly longitudinally depressed, antenna short and stout, the 2d joint stout trigonate, 3d and 4th equal and cylindrical, the remaining transverse and forming a moderately compact club, thorax thickly punctured, coarsely at sides, gibbosity, strongly rounded, almost perpendicular in front and behind, basal sulcus obsolete, the median sulcus moderately wide and marked with parallel ridges or carinae, which nearly attain both base and apex, of the two lateral carinae on the gibbosity, the external is short and broken and forms the upper edge of the rear declivity. The internal leaves the median carina at the apex of the gibbosity, swings out in a short curve and descends towards the anterior edge in a line diverging from the median, elytra moderately strongly punctate, the usual lines very faint, appearing to be broken into short pieces and tubercles, none being particularly prominent, a line of about five tubercles shows parallel to the suture, the first basal, the last apical semi-costiform, below coarsely punctate, the sides of the abdomen with a large and small tubercle, the latter at the rear.

***Chlamys setosa* nov. sp.** Black, slightly bronzed, thorax rather thickly, elytra very sparsely clothed with very fine yellow setae, form robust quadrate, slightly narrowed behind; antennae, labrum and legs dilute brown gradually shading into blackish; length 4 mm.

Type.—♂; Yunnan.

Head rugosely and coarsely punctured, vertex with a well defined sulcus, antennae long and slender, 2d joint globular, 3d very shortly trigonate, the remaining joints transverse and loosely articulated, thorax rough with small humps and lines, and finely punctured, obsoletely strigose in places, the setae giving the surface a yellowish look, especially at the anterior sides, the middle occupied by a well developed hump which is sharply declivous behind and limited at the sides by the usual side groove, the median sulcus starts from the rear edge, narrow, deep and parallel, attaining the top of the rear

declivity it rapidly widens, until about where it descends in front, it narrows and reaches the anterior edge in two broken lines, at the point of widest expansion the sides are broken and send a slight line internally; the sides of the declivity have a large broken tubercle between the base and apex, laterally there appears a large prominent tubercle. There are about three or four short elevated lines near the anterior front, nearly attaining the margin, these lines resemble the markings in *C. scrofa* Lac.: the elytra are truncate behind, coarsely and transversely semi-confluently punctate, with raised semi-circular line from the base around the scutel and not attaining the suture, another beginning with quite a prominent tubercle in the middle of the base and parallel to the first, then with a sharp transverse ridge inwards and another sweep ending in another ridge which nearly attains the suture about its middle, a humeral line which is broken after the middle. The rear is occupied by about six tubercles, of which the most prominent are the two apical, one costiform near the suture, the other dentate lateral, suture dentate, the first segment of the abdomen has two lateral tubercles, one sharp, covering the end of the femoral cavity, the other large and flattened, surface coarsely reticulately punctate, pygidium shining, sparsely punctate, median carina fine, lateral in the form of a reversed S, with a faint median connection, prosternum scarcely compressed, almost regularly triangularly narrowed from front to rear.